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suffering of the people make a subject that is tragical in the extreme. Italy was one of the chief sufferers during this stormy period, and much of the best material for a proper understanding of the times is to be found there. Italian scholars have done much in the way of bringing out documents of historical and palæographical interest. Foremost among these scholars is the distinguished Professor Villari, of Florence, so well known through his great "Life and Times of Savonarola," and his "History of Florence," and numerous other works. He has not only the gifts which make him an investigator of the highest order, but he has popular gifts of equal merit—a rare combination in any age.

The book before us is a popular story of the invasions of the barbarians between 300 and 800. It embodies the wealth of scholarship which resulted from the latest and most exhaustive investigations. The story is told in the simple, lucid, energetic style of which Professor Villari is so complete a master.

Three excellent maps add much to the value of the work. We wish that it might be given to the English world in a translation.

J. W. MONCRIEF.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

L'ORIGINE DE L'ÉPISCOPAT. Étude sur la fondation de l'église, l'œuvre des apôtres et le développement de l'épiscopat aux deux premiers siècles. Par L'ABBÉ ANDRÉ MICHIELS. Louvain: Van Lithout, 1900. Pp. 450.

CONSTITUTION DE L'ÉGLISE. Conférences apologétiques. Par L'ABBÉ R. PLANEIX. Paris: Lethielleux, 1900. Pp. xvi+414. Fr. 3.50.

In large part these two authors discuss the same subjects. In presenting his views of the origin of the episcopate, Michiels describes the constitution of the church, and in explaining the constitution of the church Planeix treats of the origin of the episcopate. Both are dealing with fundamental tenets in Roman Catholic church polity.

Starting with the thought that Christ himself is the founder of the church, and that, therefore, in principle, its organization exists by divine right, Michiels seeks to discover how it was actually constituted by a study of its first establishment in Jerusalem. After a minute examination of *πρεσβύτερος* and *ἐπίσκοπος* in the first century, he reaches his conclusion concerning the formation and form of the churches in the apostolic age. That this organization perpetuated itself is seen in

the episcopate of the second century, and in the lists of bishops of prominent churches, which in each case run back to the apostles. Finally, by way of general synthesis, there emerges the doctrine of apostolic succession and of the divine origin of the episcopate.

In a somewhat more general way Planeix explains and vindicates the papal constitution of the church by showing how Christ's idea exactly realizes itself in the Roman hierarchy—in the several functions of ordinary priests, bishops, and an authoritative and infallible pope. That the power of the sovereign pontiff is of divine origin is evidenced by Scripture, tradition and reason, by the papacy's glorious achievements in religious history, and by its conflicts with the material and intellectual powers of an unfriendly world.

The papal scheme of ecclesiastical polity is set forth in these volumes with great perspicuity, with evident sincerity, and with wholehearted enthusiasm. The very thoroughness and honesty with which the thing is done, however, make all the more clear the total unlikeness of the Catholic and Protestant conceptions of the Christian church. The ideas and arguments with which these pages are filled seem simply incredible to readers who know the history of the Roman church; who refuse the authority of the papal hierarchy; who disown an external, visible organization ruled over by bishops claiming to be the legitimate successors of the apostles; who repudiate the supernatural character of its priesthood and the divine efficacy of its sacraments; who deny any mediary of any sort between the soul and Christ; and who affirm the universal priesthood of all genuine Christians. The Catholic program outlined in these volumes will interest and instruct believers in the Protestant system, but the chasm between the two is so wide that the thought of crossing over will not once enter the mind.

ERI B. HULBERT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

TYCONIUS-STUDIEN. Ein Beitrag zur Kirchen- und Dogmengeschichte des vierten Jahrhunderts. Von TRAUGOTT HAHN. Leipzig: Dieterich'sche Verlags-Buchhandlung, 1900. Pp. vii + 116. M. 2.50.

Published separately, and also as Heft 2, Bd. VI, of *Studien zur Geschichte der Theologie und der Kirche*, herausgegeben v. N. Bonwetsch u. R. Seeberg.

IN 1886 Dr. Haussleiter published in the *Zeitschrift für kirchliche Wissenschaft* cogent reasons for believing that a large part of the lost